

BRITI H ESPERA TI T

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A HISTORY OF

PIEZOTRONIC METHODS

1850-51. Nauvoo, Illinois, and surrounding
country. Keeler, 27. 11 pages. Contains
descriptions of timber, soil, climate, and
other features of the country, and a
list of names of persons who have
settled there.

ESSAYS

La Plegaria de Vaquez

the first 20 minutes of the race. It is also the place to make sure you are prepared for the next race, which may be a long one.

The

THE SPANISH

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

XIV. N-RO 160.

APRIL, 1918.

PREZO 3 PENCOJ.

VOTO DE ABONO. — En Granda Britujo, a frankite: unu, 3 ŝilingoj; unu numero, 3 pencoj. *Inde*, a frankite: por unu jaro, \$0.75, fr.4.50; kacia mono, Sm. 1.50.

Estas akceptataj ĉe la komencigo de ĉiu jaro devas esti pagataj per poštmandato aŭ transpagilo. Sin turni al la Sekretario, 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1.

PAKCIO. — Manuskriptojn, k.t.p., oni volu sendi Redaktora Komitato, 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1. Tradukantoj antaŭ ol sendi siajn verkojn volu certigi, se necese, ĉu la aŭtoro aŭ la originalaj aŭtoroj permesas la represigon.

Artikoloj la Komitato rezervas al si la rajton de la erarojn de ŝtilo, k.t.p. Ordinare oni ne volas artikolojn neakceptitajn.

ANONCOJ. — Pri anoncoj, sin turni al la Direkciejo, BRITISH ESPERANTIST, 17, Hart-street, W.C.1. — Ĉiuj anoncoj pri Esperantistaj naskiĝoj kaj edziĝoj impresataj po 2 ŝilingoj por kvar linioj.

ENHAZO.

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La Plej Rapida Vojo.

KELKAY VORTOJ PRI C.C.L.C. (KOMITATO POR KOMUNA KOMERCA LINGVO).

tempo al tempo ni legas en niaj gazetoj artikolojn propagandado kaj, kvankam ili estas bonegaj, aŭ ĉiuj rilatas sole al la frateca vidpunkto kaj tute traktas pri la vere praktika flanko, la komerca propagando. Se okaze aperas paragrafo aŭ anonco pri iu en tiu direkto, tuj aŭdigas de ka kolombejo de la komercemuloj ilustroj pri "tro da komercemeco en la lento movado," kaj la kompatinda redaktoro pro la kulpoj (?) de la komercemuloj. Nu, ia Esperantisto scias, ke la lingvo ne estas speciale por iu aŭ alia fako de la socio, sed por ĉiuj. Do, la rajton uzi kaj propagandi la lingvon laŭ sia modo, sed se iu rimedo prezentas pli rapidan vojon venko por Esperanto, kial do ne plenforte en ĝin? Ni ne timu pri la ideala celo, la *ismo* ĝi nature sekvas la generalan alprenon de la

alte de la terura mondumilito, nenia dubo estas, ke nacia komercistaro multege profitus per la balalpreno de komuna komerca lingvo, kaj neniuj pli bone ol Esperanto. Sed la komercistaro gis, kiam kredis, ke nia lingvo estas nur frenezajo, pregar nenia praktika elmonto pri ĝia efikeco estis ĉia. Pro konvinko pri tiu punkto, arangigis en 1916 la Internacia Eksperimento, kiu havigis al la komundo nerifuteblan pruvon pri la utileco de Esperanto, kiel sekvo, starigis en Londono komerca (Common Commercial Language Committee), kaj celo estas jene: —

Generala alpreno de Esperanto en la komerco

alportus grandan profiton. Por estigi tiun alprenon estas necese propagandadi kaj reklamadi grandimezure, kvazaŭkomerce. Tia laboro postulas monon kaj, ĉar la komercistaro ricevis tujan kaj grandan profiton de la alpreno, logike estas, ke tiu fako de la socio devus trovi la rimedojn por atingi la deziratan celon. Do, ni klopodu interesi kiom eble plej multe da komercistoj, por ke ili aldonu siajn fortojn (monajn kaj aliajn) al afero, kiu certe donos naciajn kaj internaciajn profitojn.

La celo de C.C.L.C. estas faciligi kaj kreskigi la internacian komercadon pere de Esperanto, kaj tio estos atingita nur post intensiva propagandado ĉe la komercaj rondoj de la diversaj landoj."

Kompreneble, tia laboro farita nur en unu lando ne multe efikus, se la komercistoj en aliaj landoj nenion scias pri Esperanto. Urgege estas, do, ke la viglaj kaj praktikaj samideanoj en ĉiuj landoj tuj kunlaboru al la sama celo kaj starigu komercajn komitatojn, kiu agos sammaniere kaj akordige kun la Londona komitato.

Jam el kelkaj landoj venis leteroj simpatiaj kaj promesoj pri kunlaboro, sed plej ofte akompanataj de bedaŭroj pri la malmulto da komercistoj esperantemaj, kaj petoj pri programo. Ĉar antaŭa sperto estas ĉiam helpa, ni diru ion pri la ĝisnunaj faroj de C.C.L.C. Unue, areto da konvinkitoj kunvenis por konsideri la eblon de propagandiloj kaj decidis presigi brošuron ("An Appeal to Patriotism and Common Sense"), kaj cirkluron kun demandaro, per kiuj oni faris enketon inter la gravaj komercistoj en Britujo. Tiom sukcesis tiu

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FRANCUJO, 12an Februaro, 1918.

KARA SINJORO.—Kritikema tra legado de la gazetaro de Esperantujo malkovras la ekziston de maltrankvliga sento rilate lingvaj demandojn. Ĉiuspecaj ŝangigoj, "plibonigoj," kaj neregulaj okupas la atenton de diverslandaj samideanoj. Kelkaj el la proponoj estas laudindaj, aliaj negravaj, aliaj kondamnindaj. La ordinara leganto kaj uzanto de nia lingvo dum pli kaj pli konfuzigas pri la diversaj vortformoj. Jen unu gazeto aŭ verko entenas unu ortografion—jen alia verko, egale aŭtentika kaj oficiala, favoras alian—estas nepre unu prava, sed kiu?* Pro tiu ĉi necerto stato de aferoj, konstanta stilo kaj ortografio tra la tuta Esperantujo estas nebla. Plue, tiu procedo de diferenciĝo estas nepra pašo en la direkton de dialektoj, por kiun eviti ni devas fari ĉian oferojn. Manko de unueco en niaj rangoj kaj konstanteco en niaj metodoj minacas la tutan vivon de nia lingvo—gi estas sinmortigo.

La Universala Esperanto-Asocio nun traktas tiajn demandojn en sia oficiala organo *Esperanto*, sub la rubriko "Lingvaj Studioj," kaj ankaŭ en siaj recenzoj, k.c., montras pli cedeman sintenadon rilate la tiel nomataj reformistoj, ol antaŭe. Sed la tieaj opinioj ne estas pli aŭtoritathavaj ol iu jam aperinta verko.

Zamenhof sage donis al ni fundamentan gramatikon, ekzercaron, vortaron kaj krestomation, krom sia bela verkaro. La esperantistaro, ankaŭ sage, konsentis akcepti ilin kiel netuseblajn modelojn, nur allasante naturan evoluon laŭ difinitaj reguloj. Jen la fiksita bazo, sur kiu ni povas labori.

La oficiala decido pri la diskutataj punktoj estas multe dezirinda. Aliparte, la situacio de nia lingvo ankorau ne estas sufice fortika por la enkonduko de iuj gravaj, radikaj ŝangoj en Esperanton mem.

La afero ŝajne koncernas la Lingvan Komitaton. Mi kuraĝas proponi, ke tiu komitato kolektu kaj esplori ĉiujn ideojn troveblajn, kaj, ne forgesante la konsiliojn de Zamenhof, eldonu oficialan evoluinton *Fundamentojn*, kun plena vortaro. Tia verko poste farigos la oficiala modelo por ĉiuj nacilingvaj lernolibroj kaj vortaroj, kaj por la literaturo de Esperanto mem.

Multe da esperantistoj, mi estas konvinkita, konsentos kun mi en la opinio, ke tia solvo de tiom grava problemo estus multe pli kontentiga, ol la nuna dubo, diverseco, kaj diskutado.

A. W. THOMSON, F.B.E.A.,
Prez., *Bekstihita Grupo*.

* * * *

Averta.

La kara Majstro ne pli estas ĉe ni: pro tiu ni devas nin gardi kontraŭ la falsaj projektoj, kiuj ekaperos inter ni, enstelinte pli malpli sekrete dum la mondburo. Ni devas ĉiam memori, ke la unueco multe pli valoras ĉiajn eblajn plibonigojn. La difektoj aŭ neperfektoj de nia lingvo estas negravaj bagateloj. Sed la plibonigoj (?) de du-tri diversaj monhavaj trudemuloj povus detru nian tutan aferon. Ni rifuzu diskuti ilin.—JACK EDWARDS.

* Kompreneble, tiu de la Fundamento kaj de "la plej sperta Esperantisto" D-ro Zamenhof, kiu, kvankam, mortinta, ankorau instruas nin. Se fakte kelkaj tromemaj verki estu uzataj kaj unu-du gazetoj permesas ortografion ali vortformojn nezamenhofian, estas facila afero nek legi nek aboni alian eldonojn. Tiu simila elektronika afero faras ĉiu klera leganto rilate al la naciaj literaturoj. Esperanto estas vivanta lingvo, ne malfortika projekto ĉiam ŝangema la kapiro de in ambicio de nova adepto. —(Red., B.E.).

La Belo.

Belecon oni povas percepti per la kvin sentoj. Ankaŭ ekzistas intelekta beleco kaj moralaj belecoj.

Oni povas difini belecon kiel tian idealon, kiu helpas la homon antaŭen iri sur la evoluvojo. La kutimo kaj la honto restigas lin; sed la serĉo al la belo estas tio, kio movas lin supren; tio rompas la ĉenojn de la kutimo kaj la honto.

Ciu homa spirito komencis sian Teran vivadon sen scio kaj sen konscienco. Sed ĝi havis la deziron por la belo; la volon vivi. Vivon post vivo, ĝi, en la serĉado al la belo, akiras spertojn, el kiuj ĝi konstruas kapablojn kaj konsciencojn. Sed ne ĉiuj el tiuj homaj spiritoj komencis vivi je guste la sama tempo; ili ne ekiris ĉiuj kune la evoluon vojon. Ili ankaŭ ne progresis laŭ la sama rapideco. Sekve ni ĉiuj estas disvolvitaj ĉe malsamaj stadioj.

Oni diras, ke ekzistas sep radioj aŭ vojoj, laŭ kiuj la naturo evoluadas; alivorte, ke la homa kaj aliaj regnoj dividigas en sep specojn. Se tio estas vera, la homoj diferencas ne nur pro tio, ke ili naskiĝis kiel spiritaj ĝermoj en malsamaj tempoj kaj progresadis laŭ diversaj rapidecoj, sed ankaŭ ĉar ili disvolvigis laŭ malsamaj vojoj. Ni ĉiuj diferencas. Unu homo ne povas vidigi al alia la belecon, kiu li mem vidas; necese estas, ke ĉiu homo vidu ĝin por si mem.

La serĉado al la belo estas tio, kio antaŭenigas la homon. La belo ne permesas, ke ni restu sur unu loko dum longa tempo; ŝi allogas nin antaŭen jen portante unu robon, jen alian. Ŝango estas unu el ŝiaj fundamentaj legoj. La ruĝa ŝunsubira ĉielo ŝajnas al ni bela pro tio, ke ĝi ne estas tiel ofta, kiel blua aŭ griza ĉielo. Se la ĉielo kutime estus ruĝa, tiam ni pensus, ke blua sunsubiro estas tre bela.

"Blanka velo moviganta sur la flava maro," estas poezia verso, kiun oni laudis pro ĝia beleco, kiom oni vidis por la unua fojo la sable flavan maron ĉe la orienta bordo de Anglujo. Tamen se la maro kutime ĉie estus flava, tiam oni opinias, ke blua maro estas speciale bela. Same estus pri ora kampo da tritiko; artistoj trovos ĝin tre bela. Kampo da ruĝaj papavoj estos eĉ pli bela por artisto okulo, ĉar ĝi estas pli malofta, kaj oni opinias maloftajon bela. Kiom da fojoj en la vivo ni hejmen portas novan belan artaĵon lokante ĝin en nia ĉambro! Sed dum kiom da tempo ĝi plaĉas al ni? En la unuaj tagoj ni alrigardas ĝin kun admirado, sed pli kaj pli ni ne atentas ĝin, ĝis fine post kelkaj jaroj ni miras, ke ni iam opinias ĝin bela.

* * * *

La serĉado al la belo malebligas, ke ni malantaŭen iru sur la evoluva vojo. Malplaĉaj vibroj en sono, tušo, vido, odoro kaj gusto estas ĉiuj signaloj pro dangero, kiuj avertas nin kontraŭ flanko vojo. Dum iom da tempo ni ĝuas kelkajn vibrojn, aŭ sentojn; ni lernas lecionon, kiun ili instruas; kaj poste ni serĉas pli altan belecon. Neniu homo povas resti kontenta pri sia propra speciaj idealoj pri beleco dum longa tempo. Se li ne ŝangigas en unu vivo, li ŝangigas en multaj; kelkaj homoj ŝangigas rapide; aliaj bezonas multajn vivojn. Ofte ŝangigas, ke artista metiisto en sia juneco enamiĝas en ia artan stilon, kaj post iom da tempo li elkreskas el tio, baldaŭ trovante alian pli plaĉan, pli belan; poste li trovas pluan, k.t.p., kaj tute same ni ĉiuj estas artistoj de la vivo, kaj ni ofte ŝangadas niajn idealojn, ĉar la belo ne permesas al ni ripozi.

Kvankam la belo ofte ŝangas sian robon kaj embuske allogas nin antaŭen sur la evoluva vojo, tamen ŝi ne permesas, ke ni rigardu tro antaŭen. Ni devas paſi la plej venontan stupon; ni ne povas saltante eviti paſojn. Se la belo montrus al ni sian robon de la jaro 20,000, ni tute ne komprenus ĝin, kaj vidante ĝin ni opinias ĝin malbelan. La antikva simia homo kredeble pensus, ke ni estas malbelaj, se li povus nin vidi. Kaj tute same, se la homo de la nebula estonteco subite venus inter ni, lin ni opinias malbelan.

Kelkfoje dum nia serĉo al beleco ni prenas la ombron por la realo. Ĝi estas ŝango, io nova, tial ni opinias ĝin bela. Kion alian povas signifi ĉiuj strangaj kutimoj kaj moroj de la homo, de la suĉado de tabako kaj la portado de strangaj ĉapeloj, ĝis la mortigado kaj la ŝtelado? Kion alian povas signifi la strangaj modoj, kiuj de tempo al tempo aperis en la virina vestado? Eble tiuj specoj de beleco estas nur flankaj paſoj por lerni specialan lecionon, kiun oni ne sufice bone lernis en la pasinteco.

* * * * *

Dum la homa spirito evoluadas, ĝi pli kaj pli enmasigas en la materio, ĝia serĉado al belecoj farigas pli kaj pli malsimpla. La artoj kaj scienco de sovaguloj estas malmultaj; tiuj de la civilizita homo estas multaj. Pli kaj pli profunde la spirita ĝermo enpenetras en la materion dum ĝia vivo farigas samtempe pli kaj pli materia kaj malsimpla, ĝis ni atingos tian periodon, kia estis la antaŭa kvindekjara, kiam belecoj montriĝis per strangaj ideoj kaj idealoj pri la arto, moraloj, moroj kaj kutimoj. Ni nun komencas forlasi tiun malsimplan periodon kun ĝia inilitismo, kaj kapitalismo;

atinginte la materian profundon ni nun komencas altigi spirite; *ni komencis simpligi*. Ni komencas kanti kun Tagore, "Ni faru nian vivon simpla kaj rekta, simile al fluto'el kano, por ke ĝi plenigu je muziko."

Do, estas fundamenta lego, ke ni devas vivon post vivo serĉi la belon. Ĉie en la tuta vasta mondo, la homo serĉadis kaj serĉadas la belon, kaj trovinte li vidas, ke la belecoj de lia idealo ŝangigas, forvelkas kaj mortas.

"La monda espero en koro portita Cindrigos; aŭ vivos, kaj poste simile Al neĝo falinta sur vastan dezerton Heligas horeton, sed fine forvelkas."

Unu idealo mortis; vivu la nova idealo!

Oni atingas idealon, kaj ekvidas alian for en la malproksimo. Vivon post vivo oni ĉi tion faras, ĝis fine oni malesperas pri la trovo de "la belo." Tiam eble oni diras kun G. B. Shaw: "La serĉado al la feliko kaj beleco estas vantaĵo; beleco estas flanka produktajo." Oni penas vidi la direktor en kiu la mondo evoluadas, kaj vidinte tion oni penas helpi. Oni jam ne plu faras klopojn por trovi sian propran feliccon, oni jam ne plu serĉas la belon por si mem. "Tio ne estas feliko, sed tio estas nobleco," diras pri tio rolulo en unu el la teatraj de G. B. Shaw.

Sekve el ĉio ĉi la homo komencas simpligi; unue ĉar per simpligado de siaj propriaj fizikaj bezonoj li trovos, ke li povas pli doni, labori kaj verki; kaj due, ĉar li vidas ke ĉio Tera komencas evolu simplecen. La granda, monda vantaĵo movado, la socialismo, estas provado organizi la nunan haoson kapitalisman; ĝi estas provado simpligi la vivon tiel, ke ne okazu terura malsparo de la nuna konkura komerco. La trustoj ankaŭ faradas la saman simpligan laboron, sed la trustoj farados ĝin por la bono de nur unu-du; aliflanke la socialismo faros ĝin por la bono de la tuta socio. Ĉia internacieco estas provado simpligi la nunajn haosajn internaciajn aferojn. La internacieco donos al ni ĉion bezonan, de simpla helplingvo ĝis ia speco de internacia regado, tiamaniere pli altigante nin al la belo. Ekzistos ordo, kie antaŭe vidigis nur haoso. Anstataŭ belecoj serĉi nur por si aŭ sia lando, la homo serĉos ĝin por la tuta mondo. Tio estas la idealo, per kiu la belo nun vestas sin por la okuloj de multaj el ni. Ĝi estas scienca kaj moralaj beleco, pli vasta kaj pli alta ol la patriota. Ni altruieste zorgu pri tiu idealo, simpligante la vivon ĝis ia greka simpleco.

TAGULO.

**The British Esperanto Association
(Incorporated).**

Registered Office:—17, HART STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting (Twelfth since incorporation) of the British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) will be held on Whit Monday, May 20, 1918, at 2 p.m., in the Hall of the Ashburton Club, 25, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C.1.

AGENDA.

- (a) Elect Scrutineers of Ballot Lists.
- (b) Receive the Annual Report of the Council.
- (c) Receive the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
- (d) Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year.
- (e) Receive Report as to Guarantee Fund for the year 1917.
- (f) Consider as to place for holding the next Annual General Meeting.
- (g) Receive the announcement of the result of the ballot for Officers and Council.
- (h) Consider, and if necessary take action, with reference to any business or motion of which due notice may have been given, or which the majority of those present and entitled to vote may determine to entertain, not being inconsistent with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Notice is also hereby given that the first meeting of the new Council will be held at the conclusion of the said General Meeting, at the same place, for the appointment of Sub-Committees and for other routine business.

The financial year commenced on January 1, 1918, upon which date Membership and Fellowship subscriptions and affiliation fees became due.

Ballot Lists are enclosed with THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, sent to Fellows and Members. Ballot Lists are also being sent to Group Secretaries for distribution amongst their Delegates. The latest date for the return of the Ballot Lists is May 15, 1918.

The following is a list of the present Council:—

President—

J. MABON WARDEN, F.F.A.

Vice-Presidents—

GEORGE J. COX (Grantham).
HARRISON HILL (London).
HERBERT F. HÖVELER (London).
DR. G. JAMESON JOHNSTON, F.R.C.S.I. (Dublin).
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THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS VEZEV STRONG, P.C.,
K.C.V.O. (London).
ANDREW WILSON, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S.E. (Edinburgh).

Hon. Treasurer—

BERTRAM CHATTERTON, A.M.I.C.E.

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*REV. J. D. BEVERIDGE, B.D.
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*J. MERCHANT.
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E. A. ALLSOP.
MISS AD. SEFER.
ARCHIBALD SHARP, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
RICHARD SHARPE.

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*COLONEL W. A. GALE.
*G. MERCER HOLLIS.
*B. E. LONG.
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E. R. BLACKETT.
PAUL BLAISE.
MISS E. O'BRIEN.
RHODES MARRIOTT.
ANDREW WILSON, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S.E.

* Retire by seniority.

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Bexhill.—Mrs. N. F. Smith.
Birmingham.—Miss M. L. Blake.
Bolton.—J. Birtwistle.
Bradford.—J. T. Holmes.
Brighton.—J. H. André.
Cheltenham.—Col. H. Farrant.
Deal.—C. E. Cowper.
Dover.—C. M. Finez.
Dublin.—Dr. G. J. Johnston.
Dunstable.—J. Collett.
Eastbourne.—Lt.-Col. Robinson.
Edinburgh.—Miss J. E. McIntosh.
Miss J. A. Murray.
R. Black.
W. Harvey.
W. Senior.
Glasgow.—G. D. Buchanan.
J. H. Fitton.
Kettering.—A. E. Smith.
Kingston-on-Thames.—F. M. Sexton.

Leeds.—H. Shore.
Leith.—G. Dickinson.
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R. Robertson.
Battersea.—W. Phillimore.
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Working Men's College.—G. Berger.
Wood Green.—A. Morrow.
Woolwich.—R. Holder.
Manchester.—Rhodes Marriott.
Montrase.—A. B. Grieve.
Nottingham.—F. A. Goodliffe.
Partick.—Thos. Dawson.
Sheffield.—G. W. Roome.
Tunbridge Wells.—J. A. Gill.
Watford.—C. E. W. Boardman.
York.—Col. W. A. Gale.
W. F. Lawrence.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).

Dr. **BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1917.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Sundry Creditors—			
On Deposit Accounts	102 1 0		
Trade and Other Accounts	518 0 4		
Advertising Funds	31 7 6		
*Special Funds	111 6 1		
Unexpired Subscriptions—			
<i>British Esperantist</i>	6 8 9		
<i>Esperanto Monthly</i>	18 0 11		
<i>La Revuo</i>	12 3 0		
Subscriptions and Affiliation			
Fees paid in advance	54 6 6		
		863 14 1	
„ Capital Account—			
Deficiency as at			
31st Dec., 1916 £10 11 1			
Balance from			
Revenue Ac-			
count, being			
excess of Ex-			
penditure over			
Income	431 6 5		
Deduct—		441 17 6	
Guarantee Fund,			
1916 ...	132 0 0		
Supplementary			
Fund, 1917 ...	42 9 7		
Guarantee Fund,			
1917 ...	135 10 0		
Donations	12 15 6		
		322 15 1	
Deficiency per Contra	£119 2 5		
		£643 14 1	

***SPECIAL FUNDS (details).**

Ernest Pointer Memorial	£24 11 1
Salaries Augmentation	22 0 0
W. T. Stead Memorial	27 5 0
Competitions	16 10 0
President's Prize	21 0 0

£111 6 1

£863 14 1

CHARLES COMINS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Hon. Auditors.

50, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. 4th March, 1918.

Dr. **REVENUE ACCOUNT, from 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1917.** Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Salaries (General Staff) ...	205 1 0		
„ Rent and Office Expenses...	163 0 0		
„ BRITISH ESPERANTIST :—			
Editing, Printing, Distr-			
ibution, etc. ...		324 12 8	
„ Esperanto Monthly :—			
Editing, Printing, Distr-			
ibution, etc. ...		208 15 1	
„ Postages		39 16 11	
„ Printing and Stationery		51 7 0	
„ Commission and Discounts		1 10 1	
„ Telephone and Telegraphic			
Address ...		7 11 0	
„ Bad Debts		28 14 6	
„ Sundry Expenses		49 19 10	
„ Depreciation written off ...		7 5 8	
„ Advertising Fund :—			
Expenditure during 1917 ...	45 18 7		
In hand on account of 1918	31 7 6		
		77 6 1	
		£1,164 19 10	

The British Esperanto Association (Inc.).

Report of the Council to be presented to the Members at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting, to be held in the Hall of the Ashburton Club, 28, Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.1, on Whit Monday, May 20, 1918, at 2.0 p.m.

The Council has the honour to submit its report upon the working of the Association during the year ended December 31, 1917.

With profound grief we record the death of our beloved *Majstro*, Dr. L. L. ZAMENHOF, author of Esperanto, Honorary President of our Association. Words can but feebly express the deep significance of this loss. Other leaders may arise, but there can never be another Zamenhof. Happily, though he is no longer with us, the language he was inspired to create is in no way dependent on any one personality, and it remains an imperishable monument to his memory.

We lament the fact that the world will never see the fresh masterpieces which he had in preparation, and that never again will he be present at our gatherings, or guide us with his wise counsel.

Though a great genius, he was, as the greatest only are, "in his simplicity sublime," and one of the most modest and unassuming of men. Beloved by all who knew him personally, he was the revered leader of us all.

Others, too, have passed away, whom we shall ever remember with gratitude, affection, and respect. Among them must be numbered Rector EMILE BOIRAC, President of the *Academio* and the *Lingva Komitato*, author of several valuable additions to Esperanto literature, and one of the most pre-eminent of the champions of our cause in France, and FELIX MOSCHELES, President of the London Esperanto Club, an ardent pioneer and constant supporter of our movement, who never missed an opportunity of urging the claims of Esperanto as one of the most effectual means for securing concord amongst the nations.

The Balance Sheet for 1917 shows a regrettably large deficit. This is attributable to various sources, nearly all due more or less directly to war conditions. An increase in subscriptions is balanced by a decrease in Affiliation Fees. Donations have fallen from £21 to £13. In spite of largely increased sales, the figures show the profits as smaller. This, however, is largely accounted for and explained by the expenditure of £158 on reprints of the *English Key*, the *Esperanto Teacher*, and *Esperanto for Young Beginners*, thus a considerable sum, which would otherwise be shown as profit, has been spent on these books, and stands to the credit of stock in hand.

The circulation of the B.E. has decreased; that of the E.M. has largely increased. On account of the heavy rise in cost of production, in spite of great economies, the loss on the B.E. has increased from £219 to £230, and that on the E.M. from £86 to £96.

A sum of £30 long due has been written off by the advice of the Honorary Solicitor. Happily there are no other such items on the books.

In June Mr. Coram left the office for military service, and is now in France. His work has been taken over partly by Miss Freeman, partly by voluntary helpers.

Among these special mention is due to Mr. Millidge,

who, with a rare enthusiasm, has given up the greater part of his time daily to emergency routine work. Without voluntary aid, indeed, the business of the office could not be efficiently carried on. The Council desires to record its warm thanks to all who have thus generously given of their time and labour for the cause, and hopes that they will be able to continue their valued assistance.

In spite of the great difficulties of the time, we note with pleasure signs of progress in all directions. Most

groups have been able to continue their usual activities; some have considerably increased their membership, and several new groups will join us after the new year. The work of the Federations is increasingly important, and steps are under consideration to bring them into closer touch with the B.E.A.

Owing to the Government embargo on avoidable travelling, the proposed Tenth British Congress was reluctantly abandoned.

Though the deficit for 1916 was less than that for 1915, it was again decided to appeal for donations to a Supplementary Fund to meet the sum not covered by a guarantee-call of 1s. in the £, and this was fully subscribed. The sum guaranteed for 1917 was slightly larger than that for 1916. The Council takes this opportunity of thanking the friends whose generous donations have thus made it possible to continue the work of the Association.

The number of new Members was in 1916, 6 per cent., and in 1917, 40 per cent. higher than in 1915.

That this progress is being maintained appears from the fact that while in January—March, 1917, there were 46 new Members, in 1918, during the corresponding period, there were 101.

With regard to the Examinations of the Association, we are pleased to report a small improvement in the number of candidates. The figures are as follows:—

Preliminary.—Certificates awarded, 25; ditto with distinction, 38; failed, 8. Total, 71.

Advanced.—Certificates awarded, 15; ditto with distinction, 9; failed, 8. Total, 32.

The obvious difficulties raised by language barriers in the way of intelligent co-operation among the Allied Nations have led many thinking men to ask themselves whether Esperanto is not at least a possible solution (we believe it to be the *only* solution) of the problem. The increasing evidence of the need for a common tongue, and the propaganda efforts of our members, with what little advertising the small funds available would allow, aided also by a ridiculous attack in a London daily, have brought us a large number of enquiries. These have been classified geographically in a card-index kept at the office. Thousands of these enquirers might become live Esperantists if local friends would get into touch with them, and a number of new groups might thus be formed. In many places there are 20 or 30 such isolated enquirers. It is hoped that help in this direction may be forthcoming.

Among the meetings regularly held at the office may be mentioned those of the newly-formed Literary and Debating Society, in which Esperanto only is allowed; also a weekly class, at which some scores of beginners have received free instruction, of whom many have since joined the Association.

The experimental teaching of Esperanto to school children in Eccles (as also in Keighley) has been an unqualified success. Thanks to a grant from the H.B.M. Memorial Fund, and to the co-operation of the Federations, an account of the "Eccles Experiment" has been widely circulated in educational circles in Britain and abroad, and signs are not wanting that other schools will follow the example thus shown.

An excellent course of Correspondence Lessons for teachers has been elaborated by Mr. W. M. Page, and is now in the able hands of Miss J. Baird.

Propaganda work among soldiers and sailors has been quietly but steadily carried on with marked success by Miss M. G. Blake. (See report on p. 22, March No.).

In response to invitations received, the claims of Esperanto have been stated by Dr. Pollen before the Government's *Modern Language Committee*, and before

the *Modern Language Association* by a joint Deputation of the Church Esperanto League and the B.E.A. In each case an attentive hearing was given.

Owing to war conditions, and to the fact that the Government have not yet granted the Association an importation licence, the difficulty of obtaining books grows steadily greater, and the patience of would-be purchasers is often severely tried. Some of our own publications are exhausted, and reprinting, under present conditions, seems out of the question. We regret that a "War increase" of 10 per cent. on invoices has recently had to be charged; this, however, covers only partly the increase in cost to the Association. It is significant of the growth of the movement that, notwithstanding all this, the book sales increased from £565 in 1916 to £854 in 1917. The following are some of the new works published or stocked by the Association during the past year:—

"Esperanto, and Why we Need it." BERNARD LONG.
"Kaſtaj Vortoj."
"La Fina Batalilo."
"La Kristana Societo de Amikoj." H. VAN ETEN.
"Raporta Stenografio." Two vols.
"Saved by a Servant." J. J. BOURWOOD.
"Stranga Idilio." H. HARRIS.

Leaflets.

"A Modern Humanity." (Eccles Experiment).
"Are you Patriotic?"
"Esperanto and Commerce." BERNARD LONG.
"Esperanto and the Church Esperanto League."
"Esperanto and the War." BERNARD LONG.
"Kantfolio No. 2." Two editions.
"Kompreñigilo por Soldatoj." W. M. PAGE.
"Konsiloj por la Instruisto." M. C. BUTLER.
"Letter to the Dundee Advertiser." M. C. BUTLER.
"Preliminary Practice." Two editions. M. C. BUTLER.
"Socialism and an International Language." H. B. HYAMS.
"S.R.M. Commercial Postcards."
"The Pros and Cons of Esperanto." M. C. BUTLER.

The following have been reprinted:—

"The Esperanto Teacher."
"English Key."
"Edinburgh Dictionary."
"Esperanto, the Second Language for All."
"Esperanto for Young Beginners." Revised.

The circulation of the *Esperanto Monthly* has steadily grown. The Editor is to be congratulated on this tribute to its unvaried excellence. A repeated increase in the cost of production has been partly met by raising the subscription from 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Subscriptions to the H.B.M. Memorial Fund have reached the gratifying total of £296 14s. 3d. This, though a smaller sum than that aimed at, is sufficient to enable much work to be done. It is hoped to publish shortly under the auspices of the Fund a biography of Dr. Zamenhof from the pen of Edmond Privat.

The Church Esperanto League has done much vigorous propaganda, and has so grown that it now supports an organ of its own—*La Eklezia Revuo*, to which we wish a long and useful life.

An interesting example of the use of Esperanto is the publication by the Society of Friends of their recent "Message" in English, French, and Esperanto.

A review of the past year's progress in the face of unprecedented difficulties justifies and deepens our faith in the final triumph of Esperanto, and of the ideals which inspired Dr. Zamenhof in its creation.

La Vilag-Idioto kaj Mi.

ORIGINALAJO.

Antaŭ multaj jaroj, mi iam libertempis en vilageto en suda Franclando.

Por agrable pasigi la tempon mi esploris la cirkau-ajon de la vilago kaj malkovris belan lageton cirkauita parte de arboreto, parte de verdaj kampoj. Estante tre sportema mi tuj inklinigis al la fiškaptado.

Do mi iris promene al la plej proksima urbeto por aĉeti la necesajn fiškaptilojn. La sekvan tagon frumatene mi iris al mia lageto kaj dum 3—4 horoj mi ĉasadis ne kaptante eĉ unu fišeton. Tedite de la malsukceso kaj malkontenta mi estis revenanta al la vilago, kiam mi aŭdis popolan kantaron. Estis la vilag-idioto gaje kantanta, portanta faskon da fiŝoj en la maldekstra mano kaj svinganta bastonegon per la dekstra. Li sukcesplene fiškaptadis, do mi alproksimigis por peti informojn pri lia sukceso.

"Bonan matenon, amiko, belajn fiŝojn vi kaptis," mi diris. "Jes, sufice belaj," li respondis.

"Mi ĉasadis dum 3 horoj, sed ne prosperis al mi kapti eĉ unu fišeton."

"Eble vi uzis ne taŭgajn allogajojn."

"Mi uzis musojn, vermojn kaj fromagojn."

"Ne taŭgas, mi uzas flartabakon."

"Flartabakon? Parolu sence, idioto!"

"Idioto mi? Mi kaptis fiŝojn. Ĉu vi?"

Lia argumento estis nekontraŭstarebla, tial mi decidis paroli pli asable por eliri el li lian sekreteton, do mi diris gentile:

"Mi vidas, ke vi estas inteligenta, sed diru al mi, kiel vi faras por kapti tiom da fiŝoj?"

"Mi aĉetas flartabakon ĉe la tabakvendejo; ĉu vi komprenas?" li demandis malice.

"Ho jes, certege," mi respondis, senpacience.

"Mi dissemis ĝin sur la akvon. Komprenas?"

"Jes, jes."

"Fiŝoj vidas kaj venas. Komprenas?"

"Jes, jes."

"Fiŝoj flaras kaj ternas. Komprenas?"

"Jes, bonege, kaj plue?"

"Kiam fiŝoj ternas, ili ne vidas. Komprenas?"

"Jes, certe."

Tiam mi frakasas al ili la kapon per mia bastonego. Komprenas?"

"Jes, suficias; multan dankon. Jen unu franko; drinku vinon al mia sano."

"Dankon, sinjoro! Ĝis mi falos sub la tablon."

Dezirante eblekigi la konsiliojn de mia nova amiko, mi aĉetis sufice grandan kvanton da flartabako, armis min per bastonego kaj entuziasme reiris al mia lageto. Mi dissemis mian flartabakan, pacience atendis 4 horojn, sed fiŝoj ne venis, fiŝoj ne vidis, fiŝoj ne ternis, kaj mia bastonego ne utilis. Mokite de idioto, mal-kuragiĝite mi kolere rapidis al la vilago, kiam dumvoje ĉekvidis la fripon.

Mi tuj kuris al li, kaptis lian orelon kaj furioze ekkriis, "Kial vi mokis min, mensogulo?"

"Mi mensogulo? Mi mokis vin?" li demandis naivie.

"Jes, fripono! Mi dissemis mian tabakon sur la lageton, atendis 3 horojn, sed neniu fiŝo venis."

"Sur la la-ge-ton?" li ŝajne mirigite demandis, "sur la la-ge-ton? Kia lageto?"

"Kompreñeble la lageto malantaŭ la arboreto?"

"Malantaŭ la arboreto? Ne estas lageto, es-
te lageto nur tiam, kiam pluvegis; kiam ne pluvas, ĝi estas herbejo."

"Kial vi ne diris tion al mi hieraŭ? Idioto."

"Kial vi ne demandis tion al mi hieraŭ? Sagulo."

FRANK O. ZOCHER.

Spoken by A. Barlow Keen.

The British Esperanto Association (Inc.).

EXTRACT FROM RULES. — "If no objection shall be lodged within fourteen days, the Secretary shall inform the candidate that he is admitted as a member."

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

G. BACH, Bulford, Wilts.; J. L. BARR, "Pine View," Ridgway-road, Farnham, Surrey; TOM B. BARTON, 18, Albine-street, Moseley-lane, Moseley, Manchester; A. H. CHERNEMAN, 19, Acova-road, Upper Tooting, S.W.; FREDERICK C. CLEWLOW, B.E.F., France; HERBERT COWLIN, Treverer, Quinton-road, Coventry; FRANK C. CROWI, 15, Harringay-gardens, N.8; GEORGE W. FILL, 8, Old Park-road, Bostall-hill, Plumstead, S.E.18; Miss NESTA FORD, 186, High-street, Lewes, Sussex; GEORGE H. GIBSON, Fairbairns-yard, Falcon-place, Hedlington, Northumberland; SYDNEY R. HAWKINS, 3, Arundel crescent, Plymouth; Capt. J. HAGG-JOHNSON, Dental Surgeon, B.E.F., France; GEORGE C. LYTTLETON, Sapper, N.Z.E.F., France; K. MUCKE, H. PETERS, Bulford, Wilts.; Dr. ROBERT POHL, 53, Pollard-lane, Undercliffe, Bradford; FRANCIS RAFFERTER, 76, Stratford-street, Maryhill, Glasgow; CHARLES L. SIMPSON, 145, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.; L. TAUBER, Bulford, Wilts.; Rev. W. MATTHEW THOMAS, East Grove, Rhayader, Radnorshire; KINGSLEY ST. L. VAUGHAN, 203, Cross-road, Jordanhill, Glasgow.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

Miss S. H. BOOCOCK, Bradford; JOHN A. CALVERT, London, S.W.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

W.M. LAW, RT. STEVENSON, Kilburnia, Ayrshire; Miss ISABELLA GRAYSON, *Miss MARY GRAYSON, *Miss D. PODBIERY, LEONARD PRATT, Lawyer, Edmonton, London, N.9; Lady KATHERINE F. STUART, *Miss I. M. FORKES MARVIN, W. Kensington, London, W.14; *Mrs. A. BEDFORD, London, W.12; *L. W. SPRINGETT, Fulham, London, S.W.6; *Miss NELLIE BLAND (Blindlino), Manningham, Bradford; *EVELYN A. HUTCHINGS, Wm. W. WESTON, *JAMES PARRISH, EDWARD T. LEIGH, Walsford; J. E. WRIGHT, St. Pancras Schools, Abbot Langley; Miss S. FINE, *Miss ALICE HUNTER, *FRANK SAVAGE, Blackburn; THOS. B. CHILD, Hastings; *THOS. GIBSON, Worthing.

NEW FELLOWS.

JOHN W. SHARPE, Wimbledon; ARTHUR SHAW, Seacombe.

* Denotes that the candidate has passed with distinction.

The Examinations Committee begs to announce that on Monday, April 8, at the offices of the Association, 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1, will be held an Examination for the Preliminary Certificate, at 6 p.m., and on Tuesday, April 9, an Examination for the Advanced Certificate, at 5.30 p.m. Candidates should intimate as soon as possible their intention to be present.

* * * *

Fako de Korespondado Internacia (F.K.I.).

Sub tiu ĉi rubriko oni empresas malgrandajn anonojn de tiuj el niaj legantoj, kiuj deziras korespondadi kun alilanduloj. Ĉiu anonoanto devas pagi ses pencojn (25 spesdekojn) por trilima empresajo kiel sube (pli ol tri linioj po tri pencoj por ĉia komencita linio); ĉiu Membro de la Asocio havas la rajton fari unu empresajon senpage. Bonvolu skribi legeble, reklo al la Redakcio.

835. New York (N.Y., Usono).—Armand B. Coigne, 2,633, Creston-avenue, Fordham, New York City. Korespondos nur letere rilate al la psikologio, nervo- kaj cerbo-malhanoj, postmortaj fenomenoj, psikismo. Ankai deziras helpantoj en intern. A-ocio por studi tiujn aferojn. P.k.—kaj p.m.—kolektantoj ne ricevos respondon.

835. Cancún (Yucatan, Méjico).—Francujo.—F.ino Jeanne Bouvry skribis korespondadi.

836. Glasgow (Skotlando).—S-ro Francis Rafter, 76, Stratford-street, Maryhill, deziras korespondadi kun gesamideanoj el ĉie, p.k. an letere; ĉiam respondos.

837. London, N.B. (Anglujo).—S-ro P. A. Crowl, 15, Harringay-gardens, deziras korespondadi per ilustritaj p kartoj kaj letere kun portugaloj, italoj, japanoj kaj hinoj; per neilustritaj kartoj kaj letero kaj latin-amerikanoj kaj hispanoj; ĉi tiuj en Esperanto. Will also exchange picture post cards in English with any person outside London; veut correspondre avec des français en leur langue.

838. Huntington (York) Anglujo.—S-ro C. T. Jones deziras korespondadi kun vegetaranoj.

839. Nyoséau par Ségré (M. et B.) Francujo.—S-ro Henrique Levoi deziras korespondadi kun junia anglinio.

840. Parizo (Francujo).—Lto. Nonin kaj S-ro Souchay, Interpreto, Hotel Méditerranée, 98, Quai de la Rapée, Cambro 531, plezuro renkontos kaj estus felicaj esti utilaj al trapasantaj samideanoj britaj, Novzelandaj, Kanadaj, k.t.p.

841. B.E.F. (Francujo).—Pte. W. Longley, 42206, C. Coy., 9 Platton, 15th York, and Lancs. deziras ricevi leterojn Esperanto de samideanoj por pliprefektigi sin en la lingvo. Nur estas permesata al li respondi angle.

Council Meetings, B.E.A.

Held at the offices of the Association on Monday, March 18, at 6 p.m. Nine members of Council were present, and Mr. C. G. Cowper was voted to the chair. In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer the financial statement was read by the Secretary. After this and other matters with regard to it had been discussed, it was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held at the Hall of the Ashburton Club, Red Lion Square, Holborn, at 2 o'clock on Whit Monday. It was also decided to continue the present arrangement with "The Future" for a further six months, and to insert in the April B.E. as a Supplement, the speech recently delivered at the London Mansion House, by Mr. A. Barton Kent.

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Council will be held on Monday, April 15, at 6 p.m., at the Offices of the Association, 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1.

AGENDA.

Financial Statement.

Correspondence and other business.

The following meeting of the Council will be held on Whit Monday, May 20, in the Hall of the Ashburton Club, 28, Red Lion-square, W.C.1, following the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

Notice is hereby given that if the proposed New Article of Association, of which notice appeared on p. 23 of the B.E., March, 1918, be carried at the Annual General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held within its Office at No. 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1, on Friday, June 7, at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the said Article of Association.

Examiners of Blind Candidates should note that Mr. and Mrs. W. Percy Merrick, Woodleigh, Shepperton, have very kindly offered to copy any examination papers into Braille, and report upon candidates' papers.

Supplement to "B.E." April, 1918.

Speech by A. Barton Kent, Esq.

Chairman Entente Cordiale Society, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Delivered at the Mansion House, March 8, 1918, the Lord Mayor presiding.

I think we may take it for granted that every business man would welcome the adoption of some one common commercial language for foreign trade.

The advantages are so obvious as to need no argument, e.g., we could print our Catalogues for Export in one language only, instead of several—my firm has just published a book in eight languages. Our correspondence, invoices, bills of exchange, patent specifications, etc., would need but one instead of several languages. I remember seeing notices posted in the Ford Car Factory in Detroit in eight different languages, and read lately of one huge munition factory in U.S.A., where notices were posted in no less than fifteen.

International Congresses were becoming very frequent, nearly 100 in each year, before the War, and I recollect at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston in 1912, where the three official languages were English, French, and German, a Spanish delegate proposed that Spanish should also be included as an official language; he was immediately followed by an Italian, who said "If Spanish, why not also Italian," so the matter dropped. One German delegate went so far as to insult all the American and British delegates by declaring that they did not know what they were voting about, because the question was put in French.

Now all this difficulty would be obviated if only the civilised nations of the World would adopt one language for International Trade and Commerce.

There are many who say that English is already so universal as to be practically the common commercial language of the World; but I think the instances I have already quoted sufficiently disprove this, and for years past our Consular Reports have pointed out that we are losing trade because we will persist in sending out our catalogues in English, with quotations in sterling, and our own complicated weights and measures. I have seen a German invoice for brushes neatly and accurately typed in English, price in sterling, c.i.f. Bombay or Calcutta. How many British firms can or will go to that trouble?

Would we agree to adopt any other national

language than our own as the universal commercial language, and thus give such an enormous advantage to one of our competitors? Most certainly not. Would Germany ever agree to adopt English? A thousand times, no. Indeed, the only living language that ever stood a chance of being imposed on the World was German, if only the Huns had been able to realise their dream of *Welt-Politik*, which means Pan-Germanism.

We could not adopt Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustanee, or Arabic—the difficulty of the characters alone make them impossible, and this would also tell against German, although they are being compelled to adopt Roman script and type.

But would it be fair to ask our Allies the French or the Italians to adopt our language? I think not. Indeed, if any living language has a claim to supersede all others, I think the French stands first. For many years it has been accepted as the language of diplomacy, though I have heard many uncomplimentary remarks about our Foreign Office French. French is more lucid and precise than English; the pronunciation is more easily acquired by foreigners. Our insular pronunciation of the vowels is unique, and we do not all agree as to many words, e.g., some say *láb-oratory*; others *láb-oratory*; some *margarine*, others *marjarine*; we generally speak of *potatoes*, but I only knew one man who said *tomatoes*, and so on.

I contend, therefore, that it is quite hopeless to attempt to get the business world to adopt any living language, on account of the inevitable advantage that it would give to one competitor over the rest.

We might go back to Latin, which was used as the secondary language in the Middle Ages, and is still used by architects and masons as such. Queen Elizabeth used to converse in Latin with the foreign Envoys to her Court. But here again many of us have probably painful recollections of the nightmare of Latin Prose compositions, with such pitfalls as "ut" with the subjective, and would deplore the renewal of our troubles.

Having, I trust, proved to you the practical impossibility of adopting any national language,

which must of necessity be difficult and complicated in its grammar and idioms, I want to ask you to be kind enough to consider the claims of a perfectly logical, simple, and precise language, which is easier to acquire than any other, and which could raise no feeling of jealousy on the part of anyone. I mean Esperanto.

Esperanto is not a freak language, believe me. It has been carefully and logically thought out; it has stood the test of years, and is so complete that the finest shades of meaning can be accurately and unmistakably expressed; thus it is peculiarly adapted to trade and commerce, where accuracy is imperative.

An ounce of fact is worth a cartload of argument. A friend of mine, M. Guérin, after only a few weeks' study of Esperanto, wrote an article in that language on reinforced concrete, which, being read by a Russian, brought his friend an order for £8,000.

I hold in my hand a letter from the well-known firm of *John Adams, Sheffield*, whose polishes are a household word all over the World. After regretting their inability to be present at the Meeting to-day, they say:—

"We have a world-wide connection, and during the past 15 years have frequently had the opportunity of using Esperanto in correspondence with foreign clients, and we have always found it to be quite equal to any National language in every respect; in fact, after English, we much prefer to use Esperanto rather than any National language, as through this medium the possibility of misunderstandings is entirely eliminated."

The language is formed by adopting the best-known root-word in any Continental language, and adding to that root prefixes and suffixes to indicate the meaning, e.g., "Parol," a word well known in both French and Italian.

Parol-a (adj.), verbal; *parol-e* (adv.), verbally; *parol-i* (infinitive), to speak; *parol-o* (noun), a word (spoken); *parol-u* (imperative), speak!

Philology is a most fascinating study, and the use of these root-words encourages the student to follow it up.

There are very few rules, and there are *no* exceptions. When you once realise that every word ending in "o" is a noun, in "a" an adjective, in "e" an adverb, you recognise immediately which part of speech any given word is. In verbs, too, "a" shows the present, "i" the past, and "o" the future.

Parolas, Present, speaks. *Parolis*, Past, spoke. *Parolos*, Future, will speak.

In pronunciation, again, there are *no* exceptions; the penultimate syllable is always

accented, not like lab-oratory, or labór-atory, already mentioned.

Dr. Zamenhof, being a Russian, adopted their system of prefixes and suffixes to modify the meaning of the root-word, thus obtaining great clearness and precision of meaning.

As an example, let me point out the suffix "ar," which means a collection. Take the root-word "Vort" (the written word), which is our English "word," you could get "Vortar-o," a collection of words, which means "a Dictionary." The building up of words in Esperanto is in itself interesting and instructive, and far clearer than in German.

It thus follows that Esperanto can be acquired in one-tenth the time it takes to learn any living language. Tolstoi, the great Russian author, after only two hours' study of a penny pamphlet, found he could read it easily.

Professor Max Muller, an undoubted authority on languages, placed Esperanto high above all other artificial languages.

Dr. J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at Cambridge, learnt Esperanto at the age of 83, and then declared that all children should start it at five, and afterwards take up French, Latin, German, and Greek in that order.

I do not want to talk about myself, but I also do not want you to look upon me as a faddist, who has taken up this subject without due consideration, and now, like the fox without a tail, wants to get as many others as possible to copy him.

My father sent me from Clifton to Paris, and then to Leipsic, and after I was a partner in his business, I entertained a conscientious objection to signing my name to a document I did not understand, so took up Italian and Spanish, and it was not until I was rash enough to tackle Russian two years ago, and felt as if I had run my head against a brick wall; that I was induced to investigate the claims of Esperanto, and to my astonishment and delight in about three weeks found I could read it with ease, and write it with the help of a dictionary. Talking it is only a matter of practice.

Now, what I want to put before you as business men is a business proposition which will pay you well. Just take home the little half-penny booklet that has been handed you to-day and do us the favour to read it; you will certainly not be wasting your time, and I feel sure you will be constrained to admit that nothing I have claimed this afternoon is not fully substantiated. Just think then, of the saving it would be to you in your business if all your foreign correspondence were conducted in Esperanto. Any intelligent clerk can master it in three months, or less, and you won't need

a polyglot person to send out letters, some of which you may be unable to understand yourselves; that is, of course, if other nations will also adopt Esperanto, and that is where we can all help one another.

If only business men will look into this question without prejudice, they will see its great advantages; then, perhaps, the Foreign Office, which is taking quite a keen interest in foreign trade, will discuss it with our Allies, and I venture to assert that a linguistic bond of union with our present Allies, such as the mutual adoption of a Common Commercial Language would be, would do much to cement the Entente and foster trade between us after the War; only the Germans would learn it too.

In this connection I may say that I hold in my hand here several International bulletins which have been published by the German Propaganda Bureau, to disseminate their views on the War among the Neutral peoples. At the beginning is printed in five languages the following sentence:—"To avoid the edition in different languages this bulletin appears only in the neutral universal auxiliary language 'Esperanto.' There are interpreters for this language in every place of any importance in the whole civilised World." It is in this way that our enemy is utilising Esperanto to delude the unfortunate Neutral Nations.

In International Congresses Esperanto has already given practical proofs of its thorough efficiency. There have been ten held already, and another should have been held in Paris at the very moment that Germany launched its bolt from the blue on an unsuspecting world. Now the interesting point about the Esperanto International Congresses is this: that every delegate can understand the language as spoken by every other delegate.

Whether he come from London, Devonshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, or North of the Tweed, from the Welsh Hills or the Emerald Isle, you cannot place him when he's talking in Esperanto. All accents are alike; so it is with other nationalities; from Kamschatka to Cape Town, from the United States to Ultima Thule, they not only talk the same language, but the same dialect—and why?

Because, as I have already explained, in Esperanto there are *no* exceptions. When I tell you that these Congresses have been held in cities so wide apart as Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Washington, Antwerp, Cracow, Berne, and San Francisco you will see at once that many nationalities and dialects must have been represented; in fact, they exceeded 40, yet each understood every other.

The impressions of an English member of one of these fascinating gatherings may be quoted in illustration:—

"Day by day sittings were held for the transaction of all kinds of business and the discussion of the most varied subjects. It was impressive to see people from half the countries of the World rise from different corners of the hall and contribute their share to the discussion in the most matter-of-fact way. Day by day the Congressists met in social functions, debates, lectures, and sectional groups (chemical, medical, legal, etc.) for the regulation of matters touching their special interests. Everything was done in Esperanto, and never was there the slightest hitch, or misunderstanding, or failure to give adequate expression to opinions owing to defects of language. The language difficulty was annihilated."

Such, indeed, is the testimony of all who have taken part in these unique festivals.

Now, look upon the other side of the picture.

Mr. Alexander M. Thompson, the well-known writer, was the accredited representative of the *Daily Mail* at Petrograd, and he published the following in the *Clarion*, under date Friday, October 12, 1917:—

"From Petrograd I came on to Stockholm, intending to see the end of the Socialist Conference, which is now indefinitely postponed, and then return home. Instead of which, even here, I am held up with the investigation of German plots and devilments, which I am studying as well as my ignorance of the language will permit. For some days after my arrival I was unable to find a translator to interpret the Swedish papers for me, and I raged at the exasperating barrier of language which shut me out from all knowledge of things going on about me. Here was I, the accredited correspondent of a great London daily, especially appointed to inform the British public by daily cable of stirring events in Sweden, and except in respect of colourless official statements from the Allied Legations, I had less chance of knowing the news than any street boy. It was maddening. It was unbearable. It was—if I had only known—heavenly."

Now, if Mr. Thompson had only taken the advice that was given him years ago to learn Esperanto, and had worn the five-pointed green star of the Esperantist, he would have had no trouble whatever. The local Swedish Esperantists would have obliged him with enthusiasm.

It is necessary we should select the best language for the purpose, and I venture to assure you that Esperanto is the best. As

Most of the people in the United States like to eat
pork, and the Negroes are no exception. So when we went to the
pork-pie shop in the city, we were not surprised to find the
pork-pie shop full of Negroes. They were all eating pork-pie.

THE NATION'S SAVING WORDS. READING: THE MESSIAH'S
DEATH, RESURRECTION, AND ASCENSION. (THE NINETEEN THIRTY-FIVETHREE EDITION
ISSUED BY THE BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.—WITH THE
MESSIAH'S SAVING WORDS.—BY THOMAS COOPER, BAPTIST.

Experiments made by the author upon the
influence of the temperature of the water and other
factors upon the growth of the *Acetosphaera* in
pure culture have shown that the following
are the conditions required for the growth of
the *Acetosphaera*:

Worrell's language, known to 200000000 people in the United States, is the greatest and most valuable of all the languages in the world. Yet it is not a language, properly speaking, but a system of signs, a code, a system of symbols, and therefore it is not a language, but a language-like system of symbols.

Die endgültige Gründung des ersten Kreis- und Landgerichts in der Mark Brandenburg ist wahrscheinlich auf die zweite Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts zu datieren. Noch Ende des 12. Jahrhunderts bestand das Landgericht in der Mark Brandenburg aus dem Landgericht des Markgrafen und dem Landgericht des Bischofs von Brandenburg.

Now, as the students have had the time to go over the material and to discuss it, the teacher can call on them to answer the questions.

2000. But the figures are also limited to specimens from the last stages of the 1938-1939 campaign, which were taken with gill nets of 10 mm. mesh size up to that date, and so the validity of the figures is

Now & I. A. are seated by side-by-side. They are both looking down at the paper. I. A. is holding a pen in her right hand. They are both looking down at the paper. I. A. is holding a pen in her right hand.

At 10:30 a.m. the speakers were invited to the
Auditorium for a meeting with the
faculty. President H. B. DODD, Mr. C. C. COOPER,
Mr. W. H. COOPER, Mr. H. C. COOPER, Mr.
DODD, Mr. W. H. COOPER, Mr. H. C. COOPER,

Nestling Songbirds. Nesting Songbirds are very
common, and, like the other birds, the best known for
the beauty of their singing. English Sparrows, American
Robins, Chipping Sparrows, and the various Meadowlarks
are the best known songbirds. Partridges, Woodpeckers,
and other birds, however, are very numerous, and
the Meadowlarks, the Song Sparrows, and the various
species of the Peewees, are probably the best known.

It is important to note that the *in vitro* results do not necessarily apply to the *in vivo* situation.

In Rudolphi's *Acta Botanica Academiae Petropolitanae* for 1800 he
describes a new species of *Scrophularia* from the Ural Mts., which
he calls *S. Uralensis*. The name is taken from the Ural Mts., and
the species is described as follows: "The whole plant is
covered with a dense, yellowish, or greyish pubescence. A few
whorls of small, yellowish, bell-shaped flowers are produced
at the junction of the branches." This is perhaps the
earliest record of the genus in the Ural Mts.

Minerva sprang fully armed from the head of Jove, so was Esperanto evolved complete in 1887 from the brain of Dr. Zamenhof. There are but few competitors; of Volapük we now hear no more.

Of course, there will always be imitators of any good thing, but in this case imitators have been forced to introduce alterations, and these were certainly not improvements.

But there is another point in favour of Esperanto that especially appeals to me, as one who has taken some interest in education for the past quarter of a century. My experience teaches me that the Englishman especially finds a great diffidence in expressing himself in another language; he is constitutionally shy in this respect. The natural result is that he finds great difficulty in mastering the *first* language he attempts. *Ergo*, if he were to take up Esperanto first, he would be surprised to find how easy it is to make himself clearly understood; he would lose that shyness, and undertake any other language with much greater confidence.

Esperanto, then, far from replacing or rendering unnecessary the study of other languages, which is essential if we desire to gain a knowledge of other peoples, would prove a valuable auxiliary in their acquirement.

I would urge, therefore, on parents, guardians, and schoolmasters, the great advantage of teaching a simple, easy, yet remarkably precise language like Esperanto to their pupils, so as to facilitate their acquisition of the classics, and any other language they may wish to acquire.

The old French proverb: "L'appétit vient en mangeant," is peculiarly applicable to the study of languages, so it behoves us to see that the first meal is nutritive, digestive, and, above all, easily assimilated.

Please do not think there is anyone going to make a fortune out of this movement. Far from it; our Committee consists of business men and others, who are giving their time and their money to what they believe will be of great benefit to this country after the War. Our great difficulty, of course, consists in this: the education authorities will not teach Esperanto unless it is going to be of use to the pupil in after life, and the business man will not worry about it unless people write to him on business in Esperanto. We have, therefore, a double work to do in convincing the authorities that Esperanto would pay to teach as the *first* foreign language, and convincing the trading community that it would pay them to help to get it adopted by the Allies as their Common Commercial Language.

Now, as to statistics. Owing to the War it has not been possible to prepare statistics up-

to-date, but the figures of the Universal Esperanto Association (Head Office, Geneva) for the year 1913 present a very good idea of the progress made up to that date, also of the utility of the language.

The U.E.A. is a strictly utilitarian body, and lays itself out to assist people using the language for Commerce and Travel. It has official representatives in over 1,000 different places, in more than 50 different countries.

In 1913, 13,760 services were rendered by U.E.A. representatives in connection with Commerce, Travel, and Education. This necessitated the writing of 66,746 items of correspondence.

During the War the U.E.A. has done great work in tracing missing relatives in the various belligerent countries.

National Societies exist in almost every country, to which are affiliated the local societies. In Great Britain the British Esperanto Association is the parent body, and some 50 societies are affiliated. In France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Japan, U.S.A., Scandinavia, Holland, and South America the movement has spread perhaps more rapidly than in Great Britain.

In 1913 nearly 16,000 students attended Esperanto classes.

On January 18 this year an Esperanta Festo was held in the Nacia Teatro in Lisbon. This was a Public Meeting organised by the Lisbon Esperanto Society to celebrate the anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday. The National Theatre was crowded. The President of the Republic and the Minister of Education were both present. As a result of the Meeting, the Lisbon Esperanto Society was able to present a considerable sum to the Portuguese Red Cross.

I hold in my hand here another letter from Lyons, dated February 25, sending kindly greetings to this Meeting at the Mansion House, and continuing as follows (as the whole letter is written in Esperanto, I had perhaps better translate it for you):—

"At the International Lyons Fair, from the 1st to 15th March, 1918, there has been established an Esperanto office, which will demonstrate the practicability of Esperanto in all matters by many documents, and will place itself at the disposal of business men for all translations into or out of Esperanto."—Address: Office Esperantiste de la Foire de Lyon, Groupe 54, 27 Rue Gentil.

I wish to thank you sincerely for your courtesy in coming here to-day, and the kind attention you have accorded to me, and, as gratitude is said to be a keen sense of favours to come, I do hope you will look into this wonderful language; it will pay you if only in the pleasurable surprise you will get.